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Fisch & May,[1] and called by Muhlenberg *Hydrophyllum pusillum* according to Nuttall. This plant is reported from Virginia on the authority of Gray.[2] The name *Viticella* would then seem an older and valid one for the genus *Nemophila* Nuttall[3] as typified in this case by *N.* or *V. microcalyx.* The name would then supplant *Nemophila* which it antedates by more than fifty years.

TRIORCHOS.

The name *Triorchos* Small and Nash[4] is so much like *Triorchis* Petiver-Millan[5] both in sound and even ultimate derivation that it becomes a homonym. I suggest that **Smallia** take its place.

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Our Birds in the Winter of 1912-13.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

In December, the temperature remained above freezing point until the 7th, but after that date it was generally below 32°. The records in this article begin on the above date. Throughout the winter there were days when the weather was exceedingly mild, a fact that would account for the presence of certain species that I had not observed before in any winter. Such were the Northern Shrike and Herring Gull. In March, the weather was cold up to the 8th, when the temperature rose to 38°; and the next day the first Robins appeared. This date marked the end of winter.

In December, the Blue Jay was present on 10 days, with the longest interval of 11 days. In January, it was seen on 15 days, with the short interval of 2 days. In February, it was observed on 9 days, the longest interval being 5 days. In March, there were but two records, with an interval of 6 days.

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1 Fisch and Mey. Sert. Petropol. t. 8, (1846).

2 Gray, A. Man. Bot. N. U. S. p. 327 (1858. "*Rich moist woods* Virginia near Washington) and southward.

3 Nuttall, T. Jr. Phil. Acad. 2, p. 179 (1822).

4 Small, J. K. Fl. S. E. U. S. p. 329 (1903).

5 Petiver-Millan Op. Hist. Nat. Spect. II. (1764) Gazophyllacium, t. 68, 7. See Am. Mid. Nat. III. p. 122, (1913).

In December, the Snowbird was observed on 12 days, with the greatest interval of 8 days. In January, it was seen on 10 days, the longest interval being 5 days. In February, it was present on 12 days, with 8 days as the longest number absent. In March, it was seen on 6 days, with only an interval of 1 day.

Last winter the Snowbird was not recorded between Jan. 29 and Mar. 20—50 days. From this fact the writer concluded that the species had migrated for this period. During the present winter the Snowbird was observed from Jan. 22 to Mar. 11—47 days—only in the vicinity of a certain dump-pile. If the writer had not visited this place, he would naturally have surmised that the species had left this locality. Instead of a migration, then, there was a very restricted distribution of the species. But he still believes that the Snowbird migrated last winter, for he failed to find any of the species near the same dump-pile.

In December, the Crow was observed on 7 days, the longest interval being 9 days. In January, it was present on 25 days, and the longest absence was 7 days. In February, the species was seen on 20 days, with a short interval of 3 days. In March, 5 days present and an interval of 2 days was the record. The Crow is the most widely distributed species in winter: this season it was observed on 57 days.

In December, the White-breasted Nuthatch was present on 10 days, with the longest interval also 10 days. In January, the species was recorded on 12 days, and the longest absence was 7 days. In February, 17 days present and a short interval of 2 days was the record made. In March, the species was seen on 3 days, and not seen for 5 days. Next to the Crow, the White-breasted Nuthatch is our most abundant winter species—42 days present this season.

Among rare species observed this winter were the Song Sparrow, Hairy Woodpecker, Chickadee and Northern Shrike. During four winters, the last named species was observed only on the dates given in this article. The Song Sparrow was found only on Dec. 2, 1911 and Dec. 14, 1912. The Chickadee was recorded only on Feb. 11, 18, 1911 and on the dates given below. The Hairy Woodpecker was found only on Mar. 2, 1912 and Jan. 11, 1913.

Other species are comparatively rare also, but appear with more regularity. These are the Brown Creeper, Tree Sparrow and Snowflake. This winter the Creeper was recorded twice in December and once in February. Last winter this species was seen on 7 days in December and once in February. In the winter of 1911–12, the Tree Sparrow appeared as follows: Dec. 1, 25; Jan. 31; Feb. 15 to 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28; Mar. 1. The Snowflake was recorded on Jan. 16, 1911; Mar. 2, 3, 1912.

The Downy Woodpecker is the only species that is neither very rare or very common in winter. In December, it was seen on 4 days, with three intervals of 6 days and one of 7 days. In January, the species was found on 6 days, with two long intervals of 8 days and several short intervals. In February, this woodpecker was present only on 3 days, with the longest interval of 14 days. In March, the only record was on the 8th.

Two records worthy of comment were the Herring Gull on Jan. 17 and the Bluebird on Feb. 19. This was the first time in winter that the writer observed the Herring Gull in the vicinity of small inland lakes. The Bluebird has been seen before in winter, but not with such a long interval between the first and second observations. This year the first record of the species was made on Feb. 19 and the second on Mar. 11—an absence of 19 days. On Feb. 19 the temperature rose to 60°, but was followed by cold, stormy days for about two weeks.

Species not seen this winter: Goldfinch, Screech Owl, Evening Grosbeak, Hell Diver, Bobwhite, Cardinal, Sparrow Hawk, Redpoll, Robin.

DECEMBER.

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Blue Jay 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16 to 19, 31.
Crow 7, 14, 15, 16, 26, 27, 31.
Song Sparrow, 14.
White-breasted Nuthatch 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 31.
Chickadee 8, 9, 10, 11, 13.
Snowbird 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 29, 31.
Downy Woodpecker, 7, 14, 21,23
Brown Creeper, 18, 19.
Northern Shrike, 7.

Total number of species seen, 9.

JANUARY.

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Blue Jay, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28.
Crow, 1, 2, 4 to 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21to 29, 31.
Snowbird, 7, 9, 15, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30 ,31.
Downy Woodpecker, 4, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22.

White-breasted Nuthatch 1, 9,10 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26, 29.
Hairy Woodpecker, 11.
Tree Sparrow, 22, 24.
Snowflake, 8.
Herring Gull, 17.

Total number of species seen, 9.

FEBRUARY.

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Blue Jay, 1, 3, 9, 11, 17, 18, 20, 24, 28.
Crow, 1 to 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28.
Tree Sparrow, 16.
Snowflake, 2, 4, 5.
Snowbird, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 27.
Downy Woodpecker, 3, 18, 25.
White-breasted Nuthatch, 1, 3, 6, 8, 11 to 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28.
Northern Shrike, 15. Bluebird, 19. Brown Creeper, 24.

Total number of species seen, 10.

MARCH.

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Blue Jay, 1, 8.
Crow, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8.
White-breasted Nuthatch, 6, 7, 8
Snowbird, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.
Downy Woodpecker, 8.
Tree Sparrow, 3, 4, 8.

Total number of species seen, 6.

Total number of species seen during the winter, 15.

Comparative Migration of Our Birds in Spring.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

In the first three years, 7 days were the greatest difference between the earliest and latest arrival of the Bluebird. In 1912, the date given, I think, was not the correct one: for I heard that the species had been seen sooner by other observers. Although I admit that my record was likely later than the true date of migration, still the fact that I did not observe the species until that date indicates that the very cold weather of early spring was the cause of the great scarcity ofthe Bluebird until late in March.

In the four years of our comparison, the greatest difference between the earliest and latest arrival of the Robin was 17 days. The fourth year being the one in which this species was 10 days later than in 1910, and 12 days later than in 1909, the usual time